THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1831. NO. 95.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART.
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled *"The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;"* intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. July 29

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes,
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. J. TTLE & HAYS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co. AUCTIONEERS,

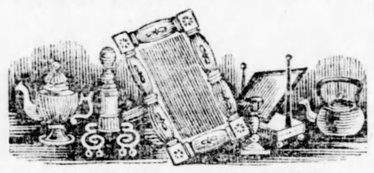
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.
August 20, 1830—1y.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.
April 5.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜

Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

	pr. ct.		
Erie,	1	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con. R. Isl., Vermont, Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Greensburgh	30	New Jersey	1 to 2
Old Bk. Steub.	25	GOLD.	
Maryland,	½ to 1		

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium.

GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.
May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

JOHN P. CHEDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.
March 11, 1831.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

SALE OF LOTS.

In the Addition to the Town of Wheeling.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th of September next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, about FIFTY LOTS, adjoining the present Town of Wheeling. These Lots will include about the whole of the ground on the original tract on which the Town was laid out that is eligible for building; water and coal can be had with a trifling expense; the coal within a few rods of the most remote lots, and water it is believed can be obtained any where on the premises by digging twenty feet, some certainly much less. It is not the purpose of the proprietor to give a fictitious importance to this offer, but he believes no property ever offered to purchasers afforded or will afford a more profitable investment to actual settlers than this, and to actual settlers alone he wishes them to be disposed of. The situation of the Lots is elevated and healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the Ohio River. Terms, one third cash, the balance in payments of one and two years with interest. The proprietor will reserve one bid—any Lot sold and the terms not complied with, the sale to be considered void. NOAH ZANE.

August 2.—6w.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial. per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium, do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium, do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31¼ a 75
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,	lb. 20 to 22 cts.		

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.
July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,

83 *Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.*

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth: Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style,* with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

A CARD!

DANCING ACADEMY.—The subscriber tenders his respectful compliments to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and takes this method of informing them that he has commenced a DANCING ACADEMY, in Mr. Beale's long room, on a new and much approved plan. Those who wish to patronize him, and are unacquainted, will please see Judge Baldwin, Doctor Simpson, Dr. A. M'Dowell, Wm. Robinson, James Ross, Harmar Denny, and Peter Madeira, Esq's. ☞A subscription list will be left at Mr. Beale's, the Exchange, Mr. Griffith's hotel, and Finley & Madeira's drug store. Aug 12—3t

N. R. Smith & Rev. John Stark

RESPECTFULLY inform their respective patrons, that they have associated for the purpose of opening, in the upper apartment of the Allegheny Academy, a Male and Female Seminary. Arrangements have been made to prevent communication between the schools; and to secure to their pupils all the advantages to be derived from associated means of instruction, the teachers will interchange their labors, each confining his attention to particular branches. Mr. Stark will take charge of the Latin class, which will be subject to no interruptions to prevent its regular progress. Lectures on Italian Book-Keeping, and English Grammar and Composition united, will be given by Mr. Smith, at hours allotted for those purposes. In a word, the Instructers pledge themselves to endeavor at the greatest permanent utility in the education of their male and female pupils.—The schools will open on Monday, the 15th inst. Terms as usual.

☞The Christian Herald, Manufacturer, Statesman, and the Times, will please to insert this advertisement each three times.

Allegheny-Town, Aug. 12—6t

GREAT ATTRACTION AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, *for a short time.*—Miss Honeywell's Splendid Gallery of Cuttings and Needle Work is now open at Lambdin's Museum, N. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets. This interesting young lady, though BORN WITHOUT ARMS, has acquired such a use of a common pair of scissors, by holding them in her mouth, as to be able to cut out of paper the most curious and difficult pieces of Cutting ever attempted, such as the likeness of distinguished Americans and Europeans, together with a variety of others, such as Watch Papers, Flowers, Landscapes, and even the Lord's Prayer, perfectly legible, not only the outlines, but to resemble copperplate engraving.—She writes, draws, and does all kinds of needle work, with the utmost facility and ease. She has traveled through Europe, where her work has been universally admired. An extensive variety of specimens of her elegant performance are for exhibition. All her work is for sale. She can be seen at her various occupations from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 9 o'clock, P. M.

Those persons, therefore, who wish to obtain their family likenesses, cut in a few seconds, without arms, by Miss Honeywell, are invited to call. Price 12½ cents. Admittance to the Museum, Miss Honeywell's performance and Gallery of Cuttings, 25 cents—children 12½. Aug 12.

REMOVAL.

J. & J. PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from No. 17 Diamond Alley, to No. 148 Liberty street, three doors above the Pittsburgh Brewery, where they have opened a Wholesale and Retail WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, and have recently received from Philadelphia the following Wines and Liquors, which they intend to keep constantly on hand, viz:—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum: Wines—Madeira, Port, and Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, Sweet Malaga, and Claret.

In connexion with the above, J. & J. Parker's RECTIFYING DISTILLERY has been re-established on an improved plan, and is now in complete operation, where they manufacture the following Domestic Liquors:—Brandy, Gin, Fourth and First Proof Liquor, Rectified Whiskey and Bitters; Cherry Bounce and Alcohol. Cordials: Perfect Love, Shrub, Noyeau, Life of Man, Rose, Lemon, Clove, Cinnamon, Caraway, Peppermint, and Anniseed.

☞They have also for sale 150 barrels of superior CIDER.

☞Country Merchants, Grocers and others are requested to call and examine their liquors, all of which are offered on accommodating terms.

JAMES PARKER,
JOHN PARKER.

May 24—w3mo.

A CARD.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, *Graduate of Harvard University,* wishes a situation as Private Tutor in a family, or as an assistant in an Academy.—The most satisfactory testimonials will be given as to moral character and literary qualifications.

☞A line addressed to E. D., and left at this office, will receive prompt attention.

August 9, 1831.—3t*

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street, ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
L. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

A DWELLING HOUSE TO LET, and possession given 15th August, 1831, No. 65 Second, between Market and Wood streets.—The house, with convenient back buildings, is well calculated for the use of a family with children. Apply in the Diamond to M. B. Lowrie, or Robert Patterson, Agent.

Pittsburgh, August 9, 1831.—3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

from the stable of the subscriber, in St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, on the night of the 2d inst. A DARK BROWN MARE, four years old, a black streak along her back, a white blaze in her face, and hind feet white, and about 14 or 15 hands high. TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid to any person who will return ther to the Exchange stables, Pittsburgh. ROBERT M'KARAHAN.

August 5—3t*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards.	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

NAT'AL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Senate—Col. JAMES JOHNSTON.

Assembly—HUGH DAVIS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
FRANCIS C. FLANAGAN,

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

Senate—WILLIAM HAYS.

Assembly—DAVID GILLELAND,
FRANCIS KERNS,
JAMES HULTZ,
ANDREW BAYNE.

Sheriff—JOSEPH WELSH.

Commissioner—JAMES HILANDS.

Coroner—HUGH M'CLELLAND.

Auditor—JOHN RANKIN.

DRUG AND MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS, under the firm of

HOLMES & KIDD.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock in trade of the late Dr. G. Dawson, which stock was in good order, and no doubt but the finest assortment in the city. A large addition will be added to the stock in a few days, as one of the partners has visited the eastern cities, and made purchases for cash: also made arrangements for regular supplies of fresh articles, viz: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c., all of which they will warrant genuine.

Physicians, Country Merchants and others can be supplied on moderate terms, dealers in their line would do well to call and examine their stock. Special attention will still be paid to retail business: the best articles kept on hand for family use.

They feel assured from the knowledge of the business they have, and experience in the same, and the punctuality which they will pursue toward them that favor them with a call, that a sufficient share of public patronage will be awarded.

Special attention will be paid to packing goods, ordered from a distance.

N. HOLMES & J. KIDD.

Agents for Dr. Dyott's Medicine, Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, La Mott's Cough Drops, and the Balm of Iberia, *Wood street, No.* 60.

July 22—w3mo.

Machine Card Factory.

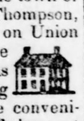
GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

Valuable Real Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, *on Thursday, the eighth day of September next*, on the premises, the LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main and Union streets, in the town of Wheeling, lately owned by James M. Thompson, measuring 49 feet on Main, and 69 feet on Union street, whereon is erected a valuable Three Story Brick Building, now occupied as four separate stores, but capable of being converted into a less number to suit the convenience of the proprietor. This is one of the most central and desirable business stands in the place, and will always be certain to command good tenants and high rents, if the purchaser does not desire to occupy it himself. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale.



MARCUS WILSON,
S. A. WESTCOTT,
MORGAN NELSON.
Assignees of James M. Thompson.

Wheeling, July 13, 1831. [July 15—w8t]

NOTICE—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 29th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all acc'ts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore

ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Cincinnati, July 12—w3mo

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine for March.

THE BURIAL IN THE DESERT.

How weeps yon gallant band
O'er him their valor could not save!
For the bayonet is red with gore,
And he, the beautiful and brave,
Now sleeps in Egypt's sand.—WILSON.

In the shadow of the Pyramid
Our brother's grave we made,
When the battle day was gone,
And the desert's parting sun
A field of death survey'd.

The blood red sky above us
Was darkened into night,
And the Arab watching silently
Our sad and hurried rite.

The voice of Egypt's river
Came hollow and profound,
And one lone palm tree, where we stood,
Rock'd with a shivery sound:

While the shadow of the Pyramid
Hung o'er the grave we made,
When the battle day was gone,
And the desert's parting sun
A field of death survey'd.

The fathers of our brother
Were borne to knightly tombs,
With torch light and with anthem note,
And many waving plumes.

But he, the last and noblest
Of that high Norman race,
With a few brief words of soldier love
Was gather'd to his place,

In the shadow of the Pyramid,
Where his youthful form we laid,
When the battle day was done,
And the desert's parting sun
A field of death survey'd.

But let him, let him slumber
By the old Egyptian wave!
It is well with those who bear their fame
Unsullied to the grave!

When brightest names are breathed on,
When loftiest fall so fast,
We would not call our brother back
On dark days to be cas',

From the shadow of the Pyramid,
Where his noble heart we laid,
When the battle day was done,
And the desert's parting sun
A field of death survey'd.

A SPANISH COMPLIMENT.

Matilda's eyes so brilliant are, and black,
One glance subdues you at the first attack;
'Twas of her eyes a dying victim spoke,
"They are in mourning for the hearts she broke."

THE WELCOME THREAT.

A landlord to his backward tenant went,
And said, "my friend, I mean to *raise your rent*."
"Sir," he replied, "that's very kind of you;
For I must own 'tis more than I can do."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indestructibility of Matter.—The destruction produced by fire is most striking in many cases, as in the burning of a piece of charcoal or taper, there is no smoke, nothing visibly dissipated and carried away; the burning body wastes and disappears, while nothing seems to be produced but warmth and light, which we are not in the habit of considering as substances: and when all has disappeared, except some trifling ashes, we naturally suppose it is gone, lost, destroyed. But, when the question is examined more exactly, we detect, in the invisible stream of heated air which ascends from the glowing coal or flaming wax whose ponderable matter, is only united in a new combination with the air, and dissolved in it. Yet so far from being thereby destroyed, it is only become again what it was before: it existed in the form of charcoal or wax, an active agent in the business of the world, and a main support of vegetable and animal life, and is still susceptible of running again the same round as circumstances may determine, to that, for aught we can see to the contrary, the same identical atom may be concealed for thousands of centuries in a limestone rock, may at length be quarried, set free in the limekiln, mix with the air, be absorbed from it by plants, and, in succession, become a part of the frames of myriads of living beings, till some concurrence of events consign it once more to repose, which, however, no way unfits it from again resuming its former activity.—*Herschel's Discourse.*

Roman Pavement.—A tesselated Roman pavement has recently been discovered in Leicester. It measures twenty feet by seventeen. The tesselæ are very small, and exhibit a regular pattern, divided into octagonal compartments, richly embroidered with wreaths, within which are devices of great variety and beauty.

Roman Altar.—In digging the foundation for the new Goldsmith's Hall, the workmen discovered, about fifteen feet below the surface, a Roman altar, of a curious and beautiful description. On the front is a graceful figure, with a bow in his left hand, and the right drawing an arrow from the quiver over the shoulder; and on the side is a greyhound. On the back is the carving of a lyre, which is much mutilated by the tools of the laborers.—This beautiful antique has been exhibited at a late meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

Climate of Great Britain.—T. A. Knight, Esq. in a recent paper read before the Horticultural Society, states that our winters are much less severe than formerly; owing to the clearing of woods and better drainage of lands; but owing to the same cause, the absence of water, the spring of the year, about April and May, is more cold and uncongenial for vegetation. During the last forty years Mr. Knight has observed a wet summer and autumn to be followed by a mild winter, owing to the aqueous vapor retaining a considerable portion of heat, and so far retarding the radiation from the earth into the atmosphere.—*Monthly Magazine.*

The literary deluge, which commenced in Germany in 1814, still continues to increase. For the 2000 works, which were then about the annual complement, we have now nearly 6000. The catalogue of the last Leipzic fair (Michaelmas, 1830,) contains 3444 articles, of which 2764 are actually published, and if these are added to the 3162 announced in the Easter catalogue, the number of books published during the year 1830, will amount to 5962. The number published in 1829 ly to which, the number never had exceeded 5000. Magazines and popular encyclopædias have increased in the same proportion, and the public has showed as great a desire to read, as the learned have to write. Private libraries are diminishing, while public ones are daily increasing.

The Niger.—There are more than two or three claimants to the discovery just made of the termination of the river Niger in the Bight of Biafra. Among these claimants are Mr. Macqueen, the editor of the Glasgow Courier, and the writer of some articles in the periodicals in defence of West India slavery; and the editor of a book published some years since, called, we believe, *Notes on Africa.*

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone.—David Williams, the last of the captors of Major Andre, died at Rensselaerville, on Tuesday last, in the 79th year of his age. His remains were on Thursday interred with military honors, at Livingstonville, Schoharie county.—*Poulson.*

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

MAJOR GENERAL NATHAN'L GREENE.

Greene, Nathaniel, a major general in the American army, was born, May 22, 1742, near the town of Warwick in Rhode Island. His father was an anchor smith, and, at the same time, a Quaker preacher, whose ignorance, combined with the fanaticism of the times, made him pay little attention to the worldly learning of his children, though he was very careful of their moral and religious instruction. The fondness for knowledge, however, of young Greene was such, that he devoted all the time he could spare to its acquisition, and employed all his trifling gains in procuring books. His propensity for the life of a soldier was early evinced by his predilection for works on military subjects. He made considerable proficiency in the exact sciences; and, after he had attained his twentieth year, he added a tolerable stock of legal knowledge to his other acquisitions. In the year 1770, he was elected a member of the state legislature, and, in 1774, enrolled himself as a private in a company called the Kentish Guards. After the battle of Lexington, the state of Rhode Island raised what was termed an army of observation, in order to assist the forces collected in Massachusetts, for the purpose of confining the British within the limits of Boston, and chose Greene its commander, with the title of major-general. His elevation from the ranks to the head of three regiments, may give some idea of the estimation in which his military talents were held. June 6, 1775, he assumed his command before the lines of Boston; and, not long afterwards, General Washington arrived, to take the command in chief of the American forces. Between these two distinguished men an intimacy soon commenced, which was never interrupted. Green accepted a commission from Congress of brigadier-general, altho', under the state, he held that of major-general; preferring the former, as it promised a larger sphere of action, and the pleasure of serving under the immediate command of Washington. When the American army had followed the enemy to New York, after the evacuation of Boston, they encamped, partly in New York and partly on Long Island. The division posted upon the island was under the orders of Greene; but, at the time of its unfortunate affair with the enemy, he was suffering under severe sickness, and General Sullivan was in command. When he had sufficiently recovered his health, he joined the retreating army, having previously been promoted to the rank of major-general, and was appointed to command the troops in New Jersey, destined to watch the movements of a strong detachment of the British, which had been left on Staten Island. December 26, 1776, when Washington surprised the English at Trenton, Greene commanded the left wing of the American forces; which was the first that reached the town, and, having seized the enemy's artillery, cut off their retreat to Princeton. Next summer, Sir William Howe having embarked with a large force at New York, for the purpose of landing on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, and thence marching to Philadelphia, Washington hastened to oppose him; and, September 11, the battle of the Brandywine took place, in which the Americans were defeated. In this affair, Greene commanded the vanguard, together with Sullivan, and it became his duty to cover the retreat, in which he fully succeeded. After General Howe had obtained possession of Philadelphia, the British army, in consequence of this victory, encamped at Germantown, where an attack was made upon it by Washington, October 4, 1777, in which Greene commanded the left wing. The disastrous issue of this attempt is well known; but it has been asserted, that the left wing was the only part of the American army which had the good fortune to effect the service allotted it that day.—The next service upon which General Greene was engaged, was that of endeavoring to prevent Lord Cornwallis from collecting supplies, for which he had been detached into the Jerseys, with 3000 men; but, before Greene could bring him to an action, he had received reinforcements, which gave him so great a superiority, that the American general was recalled by the commander-in-chief. In March of the following year, Greene, at the solicitation of Washington, accepted the appointment of quarter-master-general, on two condidions; that he should retain the right of command in time of action, and that he should have the choice of two assistants. At the battle of Monmouth, in the ensuing month of June, he led the right wing of the second line, and mainly contributed to the partial success of the Americans. After this, he continued engaged in discharging the duties of his station until August, when he was sent to join Sullivan, who, with the forces under his command, aided by the French fleet under D'Estaing, was preparing to make an attempt upon Newport in Rhode Island, then in possession of the enemy. The command of the left wing of the troops was assigned to Greene. The enterprise, however, failed, in consequence of some misunderstanding between Sullivan and D'Estaing; and the consequent retreat of the American army was covered by Greene, who repulsed an attack of the enemy with half their number. When General Washington, alarmed for the safety of the garrisons on the North River, repaired to West Point, he left Greene in command of the army in New Jersey. The latter had not been long in that command, before he was attacked, near Springfield, by a force much superior to his, under Sir Henry Clinton; but the enemy were repulsed, though they burned the village. This affair happened June 24. October 6, he was appointed to succeed the traitor Arnold in the command at West Point. In this station, however, he continued only until the 14th of the same month, when he was chosen by General Washington to take the place of General Gates, in the chief direction of the southern army. From this moment, when he was placed in a situation where he could exercise his genius without control, dates the most brilliant portion of Greene's career. The ability, prudence and firmness which he here displayed, have caused him to be ranked, in the scale of our revolutionary generals, second only to Washington. December 2, 1780, Greene arrived at the encampment of the American forces at Charlotte, and, on the 4th, assumed the command. After the battle of the Cowpens, gained by Morgan, January 17, 1781, he affected a junction with the victorious general, having previously been engaged in recruiting his army, which had been greatly thinned by death and desertion; but the numbers of Cornwallis were still so superior, that he was obliged to retreat into Virginia, which he did with a degree of skill that has been the theme of the highest eulogy. He, soon afterwards, however, returned to North Carolina, with an accession of force, and, March 15, encountered Cornwallis at Guilford court house, where he was defeated; but the loss of the enemy was greater than his, and no advantages accrued to them from the victory. On the contrary, Cornwallis, a few days afterwards, commenced a retrograde movement towards Wilmington, leaving many of his wounded behind him, and was followed for some time by Greene. Desisting, however, from the pursuit, the latter marched into South Corolina, and a battle took place, April 25, between him and Lord Rawdon, near Camden, in which he was again unsuccessful, though again the enemy were prevented by him from improving their victory, and, not long after, were obliged to retire. May 22, having previously reduced a number of the forts and garrisons in South Carolina, he commenced the siege of Ninety-Six, but in June the approach of Lord Rawdon compelled him to raise it, and retreat to the extremity of the state. Expressing a determination "to recover South Carolina, or die in the attempt," he again advanced, when the British forces were divided, and Lord Rawdon was pursued, in his turn, to his encampment at Oranburg, where he was offered battle by his adversary, which was refused. September 8, Greene obtained a victory over the British forces under Colonel Stewart, at Eutaw Springs, which completely prostrated the power of the enemy in South Carolina. Greene was presented by Congress with a British standard and a gold medal, as a testimony of their sense of his services on this occasion. This was the last action in which Greene was engaged. During the rest of the war, however, he continued in his command, struggling with the greatest difficulties, in consequence of the want of all kinds of supplies, and the mutinous disposition of some of his troops. When peace released him from his duties, he returned to Rhode Island; and his journey thither, almost at every step, was marked by some private or public testimonial of gratitude and regard. On his arrival at Princeton, where Congress was then sitting, that body unanimously resolved, that "two pieces of field ordnance, taken from the British army at the Cowpens, Augusta, or Eutaw," should be presented to him by the commander-in-chief. In October, 1785, Greene repaired with his family to Georgia, some valuable grants of lands near Savannah having been made to him by that state. He died June 19, 1786, in his 44th year, in consequence of an inflammation of the brain, contracted by exposure to the rays of an intense sun. General Greene possessed in a great degree, not only the common quality of physical courage, but that fortitude and unbending firmness of mind, which are given to few, and which enabled him to bear up against the most cruel reverses, and struggle perseveringly with, and finally surmount, the most formidable difficulties. He was ever collected in the most trying situations, and prudence and judgment were distinguishing traits in his character.—In disposition, he was mild and benevolent; but when it was necessary, he was resolutely severe. No officer in the revolutionary army possessed a higher place in the confidence and affection of Washington, and, probably, none would have been so well calculated to succeed him, if death had deprived his country of his services during the revolutionary struggle.

Iron Works, &c.—Kurtz it is supposed established the first iron works, in 1726, within the present bounds of Lancaster county. The Grubbs were distinguished for their energy and enterprise: they commenced in 1728. Henry William Stiegel managed Elizabeth Works for many years, when they were owned by Benezet & Co. of Philadelphia. The Olds were also known as industrious, punctual, and prudent iron masters; but Robert Coleman, Esq. became the most successful proprietor. To untiring industry and judicious management he united the utmost probity and regularity in his dealings; and to him this county is especially indebted for the celebrity it has acquired from the number and magnitude of its iron works, and the excellence of its manufacture.—Henry William Stiegel was the founder of Manheim: he erected glass works at considerable expense; but, being of a speculative character, he became involved, and his works passed into other hands. A curious house erected by him is still to be seen near Shaefferstown, where it is pointed out to the notice of the passing stranger as "Stiegel's Folly."—*Lancaster paper.*

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY.

A work has just appeared in England and will shortly be published by Carey & Lea, entitled "A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery. *Illustrated by Documents from the Rolls now first published.*"—It is singular that the birth place of Sebastian Cabot and some of the principal events of his life, the time, the circumstances, and the extent of his discoveries have been mistaken and misrepresented by successive writers. They are now established upon the basis of truth by a laborious research, and a sagacity of investigation in the highest degree honorable to the talents of the writer. His proofs are conclusive and give that satisfaction which truth cannot fail to impart upon matters of great historical interest and importance. For example the first patent from King Henry 7th to the Cabots is dated 5th March 1496, and on the 24th June 1497, the Continent of America was first discovered by Cabot. The second patent in consequence of this discovery is dated the 3d February, 1498. This original patent was found after a tedious search at the Rolls' Chapel, made on the application and at the expense of the writer, and a copy of it given in the work. It refers to and is founded upon the previous discovery made under the authority of the English Government. Yet English writers themselves have considered this second patent as the one which first gave the permission to go forth and explore; and even those writers who state the existence of the first patent (as Marshall, &c.) were not aware that any voyage had been undertaken by Cabot before the year 1498. On this ground the pretensions of England to the first discovery have been denied. The recitals in the patent of the 3d February, 1498, now brought to light, and referring as they do to the voyage made in the year before, establish the priority of Cabot's discovery, which took place two years before America was seen by Americus Vespucius who had the good fortune to give his name to the New World.

The work of course comprehends a critical examination of the writers upon American discoveries, and is written throughout with great ability and in an excellent style. It is with pleasure and pride we learn that the author is an American.—*Nat. Gazette.*

CINNAMON.

Of all the vegetable productions of Ceylon, that for which it is most celebrated is its cinnamon, the bark of the *Laurus Cinnamomum*, called by the natives, coorundoo. On this the riches of the island in a great measure depend; therefore, the cultivation of the trees, and the gathering of the bark, are objects of careful attention. In April, soon after the fruit is ripe, the business of decortication begins. May and June are reckoned the most favorable months, the three following not so good, but November and December are favorable, and are called the little harvest. The laborer first selects a tree which appears to him ripe, then he ascertains it by striking a hatchet obliquely into a branch; if, on drawing it out, the bark separates from the wood, the cinnamon has attained maturity; if not, it must remain. He cuts down a number of shoots, from three to five feet long, and three fourths of an inch in diameter, carries his load to a hut or shed, and with the assistance of a companion, strips off and cleans the bark. The cinnamon tree flourishes only in one small district of the Island, being confined to the southwest angle, from Negumbo to Matura. There is none on the western side beyond Chilau; nor on the eastern side beyond Tengalle. Within this range the nature of the soil, and the warmth, moisture, and steadiness of the climate, contribute to cherish it. The largest plantation is near Columbo, and is about twelve miles in circumference. In some inland places, it grows without cultivation, but of inferior quality. The cultivation of cinnamon was the result of the experimental enterprise of the Dutch governor Falk, who presided in Ceylon for thirty years before its conquest by the English. He met with great opposition from the prejudices and imagined interests of the natives, some of whom slily attempted to thwart his endeavors by sprinkling the plants in the evening with hot water. His exertions were thus a little retarded, but ultimately succeeded. The quantity of cinnamon annually sent to Britain, amounts to 368,000 pounds for which the East India company pays to government (as this island is immediately subject to the king) £60,000 sterling, and they carry it home at their own expense. A great quantity is used by the slaves in South American mines as a preservative against noxious exhalations, and it is dispersed through the different countries of the east. The wood of the tree has no smell, and is chiefly used as fuel.—*Malte Brun.*

Cholera Morbus.—The mayor of New York has issued a proclamation requiring all vessels from any place in the Levant, the Gulf of Venice, or any place in the Mediterranean Sea, and all vessels from any port in the Baltic, including the ports in Denmark, to anchor at the quarantine ground, and submit to the examination of the health officers. This step has been taken to guard against the introduction of Cholera Morbus.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York papers of August 8.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Edward Quesnel from Liverpool, a London paper of the 27th of June, and a Liverpool of the 28th, have been received.

The Morning Herald of Monday the 27th, does not contain any later Parliamentary proceedings than before received.

On the affairs of Belgium, it states, that a conference of the Foreign Ministers was held on Saturday the 25th. It did not adjourn until midnight, and after that late hour the Delegates had an interview with Prince Leopold, which lasted two hours more. Another meeting was held next day, (Sunday,) at which the final decision was sent off by an extraordinary express.

Capt. Pierce, of the Edward Quesnel, informs us that an express arrived at Liverpool from London, the day he sailed, stating that the cholera morbus had broken out at Hamburg.

We are sorry to say that typhus fever still prevails to an alarming extent in this city and suburbs, particularly in the confined lanes and closes, which, from their situation, are impervious to a circulation of free air.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Liverpool, June 8.—The crops in this neighborhood look well, with the exception of the hay crops, which is very thin, owing to the long continued dry weather. The showers which have occurred within the last week or two, will, however, render the second crop of grass very luxuriant.

The Cholera Morbus.—Yesterday the Gleaner, Bardwell, from Riga, arrived off the mouth of the river, with a green flag at the mast-head; the sign that she had not a clean bill of health. She was immediately ordered up to the Milford Haven, to perform quarantine. This is, we believe, the first vessel under the green flag that has appeared off this port.

We understand that Don Pedro is expected in England immediately. We think it probable that although no circumstances could induce him to accept the sovereignty of Portugal, he may be placed in a situation with reference to the young Queen, which would exercise a considerable influence over the future fate of Portugal.

Liverpool, June 28.—It was partly expected that Ministers would have introduced some decisive pledge, on the subject of the Reform Bill, in the Kings Speech; and that this would have compelled the enemies of Reform to divide on the Address. They very prudently abstained from this course, and so prevented a decision. So far as the House of Commons is concerned, the time of the decision is immaterial; it will decide as the people wish, and that by a large majority, whenever the question may come before it. The Lords, however, are not equally certain. Many of them will oppose the bill obstinately, and the most that we can calculate upon in the upper House, is a moderate majority.

From the London Morning Herald of the 27th.

We received last night the Belgian papers of Saturday, and some preceeding days. They are entirely taken up with speculations upon Prince Leopold's final intentions as to the acceptance of the throne of Belgium. It was believed in Brussels that his Royal Highness had at last given in his adhesion to the offer *coute qui coute*, with the perfect approbation of England and France, but under protest from the other members of the conference of London. The schism produced was thus reported to have led to the dissolution of the conference itself, to the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, the Holy Alliance Minister of England, from the post of Secretary at War. The Belgian Deputies, with the Prince's *ultimatum*, were fully expected at Brussels on Thursday or Friday last.

We have reason to know that these gentlemen did not, in fact leave London till late last night. It is certain, however, that they are the bearers of the Prince's final determination upon the point in issue. But whether his Royal Highness has enabled these messengers to proclaim independence and peace to their countrymen, or obliged them to summon, by all the calls of wounded national pride, to arms, is locked up, of course, as yet, amongst the mysteries of diplomacy. The subject appears to have been most anxiously canvassed in London during the last three days, for upon Friday the Commissioners and Lord Palmerston were engaged with Prince Leopold for four hours. On Saturday the conferences of the Foreign Ministers upon the subject did not terminate till midnight; after which they went in a body to the Prince, and remained two hours with him. Another meeting took place yesterday, and last night the Deputies received their final answer; after which they set out immediately for Brussels. We shall very soon learn the result.

The following are extracts from the Brussels papers:—

Brussels, June 23.—We are informed that the Spanish Gen. Quiroga, arrived yesterday at Brussels to offer his services gratuitously to the cause of the Belgians.

Another extraordinary Courier arrived from London at five o'clock yesterday afternoon; the despatches which he brought announced the retirement of Lord Palmerston from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the approaching dissolution of the conferences, and the resolution taken by Prince Leopold to accept the throne of Belgium, even with the prospect to sustain, at the head of the Belgic army, a war with Holland, in order finally to regulate our constitutional limits.

The despatches brought yesterday from London to the Government confirmed more and more the hope of a speedy and satisfactory solution of the Belgic question. Prince Leopold, whose dispositions have never varied, thought he should be able to give his official answer on Wednesday, the 22d, or Thursday, the 23d, at the latest. According to all appearances the deputation will set out for Brussels, on Thursday evening or Friday morning.

The Courier de la Sambre contains the following: "The treason of the Ministry must be evident from the facts which I have communicated to you. The following is in addition: The fortifications which had been commenced at Westerloo, with the view of making it a formidable point of defence, were suspended on Saturday. On Sunday I saw the Colonel who had the direction of the works, and he is quite enraged at being obliged to abandon them."

Warsaw, June 14.—The State Gazette says that General Romanno has received the command of the corps of Gen. Dziekowski: on the other hand it is said that Gen. Kreutz is not gone to Brzese, but he is advancing through Podlachia to join the main Russian army.

The affairs of Poland continue prosperous, but the great crisis of its fate is fast approaching.—The main army, under Skrzynecki, which has been since the battle of Ostrolenka at Praga, has, now refreshed and recruited by his stay, left its repose, and upon the 14th inst, again taken the field to act on the offensive against the Russians. This is, perhaps, the last time that these brave patriots will have occasion to tempt the fortunes of their country by seeking a battle, as it is said to be their determination never to return to this place of shelter, but as victors or to bury themselves under its ruins.

The Russian army is said to be as destitute and dispirited as the Poles are confident and well provided with all the necessaries of a campaign. It is even said that the Russians have already made overtures for an accommodation, which have been rejected with scorn. Upon the state of the warfare in the South, a Warsaw Journal says, "We learn from good authority, that General Chrzanowski has just gained a great advantage over Gen. Rudiger, two miles from Zamosc; the details are not known."

The Cholera is unhappily making great ravages in Galicia, and is said to have broken out at Hamburgh. We must be prepared for decisive events within a short time in the neighborhood of Warsaw.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Aug. 6.

FROM SMYRNA.

The brig Tenedos, Captain Allen, arrived yesterday at Quarantine, from Smyrna, which port she left on the 28th of May. We have received the Courier de Smyrne to the 22d: it says—"The plague is committing great ravages in the isle of Rhodes; the Governor of Smyrna has taken measures by which all vessels from that quarter, of whatever flag, will be subject to a quarantine." In spite of these precautions, two cases of plague had been known in Smyrna before the Tenedos sailed.

On the 9th inst. his Excellency Tair Bey, Governor of Smyrna, visited the frigate Constellation, commanded by Captain Wadsworth, where he met the U. S. Consul, Mr. Offley, and several other Americans. On his leaving the frigate a salute was fired.

A letter from Chio, dated May 9th, states that a piratical schooner had, some days before, attacked a vessel belonging to that island, and massacred her crew.

The Courier of the 7th says—"this week has been marked by disorders of a serious nature, which have scattered alarm among the peaceable portion of our population." We see no further notice of any disturbance.

The Porte has transmitted to the Governors of the several provinces the following official bullet respecting the operations in Albania.

"As has before been verbally announced, in the battle which took place in the environs of Terlepe between the troops under the command of his highness the Grand Vizier, and the rebels under the command of five pachas with two tails, infamous partisans of Mustapha Pacha of Scodra, who has raised the standard of revolt, God having crowned the efforts of our troops with success, 4000 of the rebels passed under the edge of the sword, and their tents, munition and bagage fell into our hands. The army of the Grand Vizier then proceeded towards Kieuprulu, and a few days after his avan-guard attacked the rebels in the environs of Tekoesch. The result of this engagement was the capture of a great quantity of ammunition and provisions by the imperial troops.

"On the 10th of May, the rebels to the number of 20,000 having occupied a strong position on the route between Terlepe and Kieuprulu, the Grand Vizier resolved to give them battle. He consequently gave orders for an attack on all points, both by the regular troops and the irregular ones of Taskalick and Kyghalick. The shock was impetuous, and the rebels were defeated on all sides, flying in the utmost disorder, and leaving every thing behind them. A vast quantity of arms, munition and baggage, fell into the hands of the conqueror.

"The Grand Vizier wishing to preserve all the advantages of his victory, learned that the rebels were attempting to rally and fortify themselves at Babou-Khan, near Kieuprulu. A prompt movement was directed against this Khan, where the enemy being suddenly attacked, had not time to think of defence. The Pacha of Scodra was there in person; he escaped with his attendants, abandoned all his tents, wagons, and effects, which have been seized by our troops. In these different actions, they have evinced great intrepidity, and in all their manœuvres conducted with admirable precision.

"It is said that Mustapha Pacha has arrived safe at Ushub, but we have nothing certain as to this. Communications with him have been cut off on all sides."

From the Cherokee Phœnix.

We observed not long since that the people throughout the nation had signed a protest against the mode contemplated for the distribution of the annuity, and that they had authorised Mr. John Martin to draw the money according to the manner heretofore practised. Mr. Martin, we understand, some time since went to the Agency and presented his papers, which the Agent refused to accept, and gave, as a reason, that he must do his duty, and comply with the instructions from the President, requiring him to pay to *individuals*, and not to the *nation*. We supposed all along that no attention would be paid to those papers, but the Cherokees have done their duty in protesting against this little business of the Government. It has now become notorious, that the wishes of a great majority of the *individuals*, for whose interest so much attention seems to be used by the great men at Washington, have been most shamefully disregarded. In these measures the object of the President is too obvious to be misunderstood.

We have heard that the Agent has succeeded in inducing some individuals, the majority of whom are women, to receive their proportion of the annuity, *fifty cents a piece!* It is further said that most of them have taken corn, (they preferred it we suppose,) and the Agent has received the money. It is a money making business for him and particular friends. We shall have occasion to recur to this subject hereafter.

The captive missionaries were still in close confinement, at the station of the Georgia Guard, on the morning of the 14th of July. We have not understood whether they have since been delivered over into the hands of the civil authorities of Georgia.

A Zephyr.—It appears from the Detroit Courier, that our notable President is about to be favored by a gentle breeze from Michigan. The wings of Zephyrus were never more wanted to cool the temperament in of man, than the present instance. When the news of the appointment of young master Mason reached Detroit, it was not believed. And the Detroit editor says, that even after they saw the selection had been officially announced in the Globe, they could hardly credit the evidence of their senses, and the people all assembled with one accord, determining to wait for further information before they would believe. But says the Editor:—

"The boat of Sunday, which brought the Secretary elect, dissipated all uncertainty—and there is now no doubt. be it remembered ye good citizens of Michigan, that General Jackson has appointed to be Secretary of your Territory, Stevens Thompson Mason, late of Kentucky, a young gentleman, who, whatever may be his amiable qualities, will, if he lives to the month of October next, be twenty-one years of age and no more. Be it remembered, also, that General Jackson had made this appointment while young Mr. Mason was at Washington, with a full knowledge of his age, and after he, General Jackson, had come to this grave conclusion, that minority operated as no disqualification."

In the absence of the Governor, or in cases of vacancy, the Government is administered by the Secretary. Governor Cass being now on his way to Washington, the contingency has occurred, and Steven T. Mason, being not yet out of his *teens*, has the honor of being the youngest Governor in the known world. It is difficult exactly to account for this juvenile appointment, unless it arose from the anxiety of "the old General" to have all the family in office. Stevens Thompson Mason's father has lately been translated from that office to another more lucrative, and Mr. Post Master General Barry is Stevens Thompson Mason's father's brother-in-law. Some families are born to greatness.—*N. Y. Comercial Advertiser.*

The National Journal of Friday observes, the rumor that Mr. Van Buren is to go to Paris, derives plausibility from the fact that his Secretary of Legation to London, is a native of France—familiar with the French language—who was a confidential clerk to Mr. Van Buren, in the Department of State, and held his situation in that Department, when he was appointed to his new dignity, his father, (a native of America) was Consul of the United States at L'Orient, and his mother is a French lady. While Mr. Crawford was Minister of France, Mr. Vail died and left his family in straitened circumstances. Mr. C. took them under his protection. Mr. A. Vail, the new Secretary, was placed in the office of the Second Comptroller; Mr. E. H. Vail in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and the third brother, Mr. E. M. Vail, obtained a Midshipman's warrant, in the U. S. Navy.

We learn that the construction of the Schuylkill Railroad Bridge, at or near Peter's Island, was allotted by the Canal Commissioners on the 30th ult. to Sylvanus Lathrop, John B. Ives, and Wm. O. Brown, for the gross sum of $89,000. The work will commence in a few days, and be prosecuted with vigor until complet

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1831.

A Large and Sound Beet.—On Saturday last, Mr. Alexander Young showed us a Beet which measured 21½ inches in circumference, and weighed ten pounds and a half.

The Pittsburgh Mercury of the 12th inst. says:—"The Editor of the Gazette asserts, to suit his purpose, that certain *editorial* remarks of ours were written by Mr. Craft. The assertion was improper and uncourteous, as well as untrue. It was *flatly contradicted*, but the Gazette refuses to make honorable amends."

We have a few words of reply to this "flat contradiction."—It is true that, in our paper of the 2d instant, we asserted that an article which appeared as *editorial* in the Mercury was probably written by Mr. Craft, and at the time we gave *one* of our reasons for believing that it was so. The article contained a Latin quotation, and we stated that Mr. Craft *did* understand that language, and Mr. Snowden *did not*, from which we inferred that it must have been the production of Mr. Craft's pen. In the Mercury of the 5th inst. we find the following truly ridiculous reply to our inference:—"We are in truth no Latinist, but are we to be defrauded of *our own property* because we *borrowed* a scrap of Latin?"—Now we are free to say that we admire the morality of our neighbor as little as his logic. We recollect that when it was our duty to visit the convicts in the penitentiary, we inquired of one person for what offence he had been sent there: he replied that he "had *borrowed* a neighbor's horse, and forgot to return it." The editor of the Mercury *borrowed* a *scrap* of Latin, as he calls it, and *not only* forgets to return it, but charges us with *defrauding* him of his "*own property;*" thus *himself defrauding* the lender of the Latin.

But we ask our readers if were not justified in charging the whole article to some other person? The editor admits that he *borrowed the Latin*, and we think that he *borrowed the English too*. It was scarcely worth while for the editor to make two bites of a cherry: it was a small matter to *borrow* "a scrap of Latin," and we think it more probable that, while his "hand was in," he *borrowed* the whole.

It does not become the man who is taken with the *mainor* to ask for an acquittal upon his mere "flat contradiction:" he should at least explain, and give some evidence of his innocence. *Mainor* is a law term, and perhaps our neighbor does not understand it: if he does not, he can *borrow a scrap of law* from Mr. Craft; but, for the satisfaction of our readers who have no such convenient friend as has Mr. Snowden, we will state, that a man is said "to be taken with the mainor," when he is found with stolen property in his possession: and in such a case the simple allegation that he had *borrowed* it is not sufficient to acquit him. He is found under suspicious circumstances, and those circumstances naturally affect his credit.

We charged the editor of the Mercury with publishing as editorial a long article written by Mr. Craft: he admits that he had *borrowed* a portion of it, but declares that all the rest was his own, and asks us to believe him upon his mere assertion.—Now suppose we had caught a man with four or five horses in his possession: we accuse him of stealing them; he then admits that he had stolen one or two of them, and "flatly contradicts" our assertion that he had stolen the rest, would we be justified in releasing him upon his mere assertion? If our neighbor has any doubt upon this subject, he can again *borrow* a "scrap of law" from Mr. Craft.

But Mr. Snowden's being *taken with the mainor* is not the only ground of our suspicion that he had "borrowed" the *whole* article. This article occupies almost a column of the Mercury, and professes to give the reasons which *induced Mr. Craft to vote against the right of the people to be heard by their representatives*. Now who but Mr. Craft himself could know these reasons? How could Mr. Snowden know? Will Mr. S. hazard his reputation for truth and sincerity, by asserting that he merely *guessed* at Mr. Craft's reasons, and then attempted to impose upon his readers by bold assertions that these were the real reasons? Mr. Craft is in town, in habits of constant intercourse with the editor of the Mercury: now, under such circumstances, will any man believe that that editor would venture to assign the reasons which induced Mr. Craft to give a particular obnoxious vote, without consulting him?—The thing is incredible.

Again, the excuse offered in the English and Latin article commences with the following sentence: "Mr. Craft *never* refused to give his reasons for his vote." Now, we ask our readers, is not this sentence conclusive evidence that the article was written by Mr. Craft himself? Who but himself could know that he *never* refused to give his reasons? Who but himself was present to note all his acts—all his words? If Mr. Snowden had been one of the Siamese twins, he might, *perhaps*, with truth undertake to say that the other twin had *never* refused to give reasons; but certainly no such indivisible connection exists between Mr. Craft and the editor of the Mercury. We are convinced that Mr. Snowden would never of himself have made an assertion which it was *impossible for him to know* to be true. Mr. Craft *might* know that he "*never refused* to give his reasons for his vote," but no other human being *could* know it. Mr. Snowden must therefore excuse us if we continue to doubt the correctness of his declaration, when he asserts that the excuse which he offered for Mr. Craft's vote, and which we compelled him to retract, was made "without any suggestion from or consultation with any person."

The reasons we have given, and others which we might offer, convinced us that the *excuse* in English and Latin was written by Mr. Craft.—When, however, we exposed the unsoundness of this pretext, he probably thought it best to disown his reasons, withdraw his plea, stand mute, and once more, Falstaff like, *magnanimously* refuse to give "reasons upon compulsion."

Mr. Craft's Code of Morals.—The last Mercury contains an article, *professedly* editorial, which intimates that Mr. Craft was opposed to the amendment to Mr. Ingersoll's resolutions relative to the French revolution, which *he himself offered*, and *in favor of which he made a speech*. The article compares it to a case in which a member who is *opposed* to a particular appropriation endeavors to make it *as small as possible*, and then *votes against it*. Now we will ask our neighbor a few questions:—Are you authorized to say that Mr. Craft was opposed to his own resolution relative to the French revolution? or is this intimation thrown out, like the excuse in English and Latin, as a feeler, to be withdrawn if found untenable?

Mr. Craft's speech declares that, by adopting his resolutions, the legislature would "follow the *beaten track* used and approved by the *people of good old Pennsylvania*. These [resolutions] sir, follow the *good old road* which our constituents have approved with as unanimous a vote as we have adopted *it*."—Now, certainly, if the intimation thrown out by Mr. Snowden be true, he must have derived his information from Mr. Craft himself. We are well aware that this gentleman is not a very rigid moralist, but we did not expect him to avow that he had publicly, and to the best of his feeble abilities, advocated a resolution to the principles of which he was opposed. We hope that our neighbor will not imitate the conduct of his candidate, and refuse to explain.

ELECTIONS.

Indiana.—The returns in full from 21 counties, and in part from five others, give General Noble, the Clay candidate for Governor, 11,881 votes, to Mr. Read 9,180, and to Mr. Stapp 3,544. McCarty (Jackson) is elected to congress, instead of judge Test, (Clay.) Mr. Wick (Clay) is probably elected, instead of Jennings; and Boon (Jackson) is said to be defeated by Law, (Clay.)

Kentucky.—The Lexington Reporter of the 10th says that *five* Clay and *five* Jackson members are elected to congress, and *two* doubtful. The Louisville Advertiser, we are told, (we have not seen it,) says there are *seven* Jackson members and *four* Clay members elected, and *one* doubtful.—The Louisville Focus gives a list of eighty-six members elected to the legislature; fifty-three for Clay, thirty-three for Jackson, and *fourteen* to be heard from. Of these fourteen the editor of the Focus confidently expects one half to be Clay men.

From the New York papers of Saturday.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Manchester, Capt. Sketchley, arrived at this port from Liverpool, this morning, bringing London papers of June 30th, and Liverpool of the 1st ultimo. Their contents are not very important.

A sudden stillness prevailed in England—the respective parties having engaged in organising for the great Parliamentary Reform battle, which was to recommence on the 4th of July.

London, June 19.—It gives us the greatest pleasure to learn that the clause in the Reform Bill, to which we were the first to call the attention of the public, is to be immediately corrected. The Courier of this evening says, "We have great satisfaction in being able to state from authority, that the clause in the Reform Bill, relative to the householders who are to have votes for the election of Members of Parliament, has got into the Bill, in its present shape, through inadvertence. It is not intended to withhold the right of voting from householders who pay their rent quarterly." We repeat that this announcement gives us the greater pleasure; not that we had any fears that the present House of Commons would suffer the clause to stand, but because it convinces us that the intentions of the Ministers are just and honest. They find that a clause in the Bill is objectionable—that it is destructive of the principles of the Bill—but they immediately express their readiness to amend it. This is acting like honest men, and honesty in the Members of a Government like ours is a much more valuable qualification than what is called great talent. Let us have honest Ministers, and the press and the people will take care that we have good Government. A morning paper intimates that the obnoxious clause may have found its way into the Bill through the treachery of some underlings in the public offices. Our contemporary observes that "the error betrays such gross ignorance, that if drawn up by a man of business we should suspect treachery."

FRANCE.

The late rumor of another change in the French Ministry, is not confirmed.

It has been stated in London, by a person of high rank, who is known to possess the best means of information, that the French elections will go much against the Ministers, and that M. Casimir Perrier and his colleagues must either give way to the liberal party, or retire from office. The liberal party demands: 1st. The full execution of the plans of July, as promised to M. Lafayette. 2d. The diminution by one third, at least, of the enormous civil list appropriated to the King. 3d. A declaration in favor of the Poles, and a cordial alliance with Belgium.

The King was expected back in the capital on the 1st of July. He has accelerated the convocation of the Chambers from the 9th of August to the 23d of July. No reason has been assigned for this change. It is probably intended to enable the Ministers to have the advice of the Chambers in the difficult circumstances in which the country is placed.

It is stated that the French Ministers have abandoned the support of the principle of an hereditary Peerage, in compliance with the universal feeling of the country; and it is asserted, that a change upon this subject will be recommended in the King's speech.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

It is reported that Field Marshal Count Paskewitch is sick of the Asiatic fever at St. Petersburgh. It is said that he has declined to take the command of the army. General Toll is for the present at its head.

The Warsaw papers state that on the 14th Gen. Skrrzynecki put the main army in motion in the direction of Nur.

General Gielgud is now stationed in Samogitia, a Lithuanian district to the north of the Nieman. He crossed this river on the 5th of June, near Kowno, from which place he drove the Russians. His forces amounted to 8000 men, which were very soon increased to three times that number by the junction of the insurgents and the rise of the inhabitants. Rossiene and Telcha were occupied by the detachments. The Russians retired with precipitation at all points.

There were reports at Warsaw, through a circuitous channel, of a victory obtained by General Chrzanowski over General Rudiger, about 12 miles from Zamosc.

The news of advantages gained by the army of General Gielgud over that of Sacken is said to be confirmed—2000 prisoners with 8 pieces of cannon have been taken. Gielgud was pursuing the enemy on the road to Grodno. The Polish Minister of War has given notice, that there is already in Warsaw a sufficient number of physicians for the army and military hospitals; and that after the 30th of June no expenses will be allowed for the journey of those who may arrive after that date. There are in Warsaw physicians from all parts of Europe, as well as from Asia, Africa, and America.

STILL LATER.

From the London Morning Herald, July 7.

Col. Sibthorp last night commenced the adjourned debate on the English Reform Bill. In expressing himself strongly against the bill, he said he understood that the Ministers were about to press for a division, in the hope of getting a triumphant majority, as in that case there would be an "illumination" *this* evening. He hoped they would be disappointed. He denounced the bill as absurd, chaotic, mischievous, and incomprehensible; as a screen for Ministers; and as a cataplasm with which they hoped to allay the excitement existing in the country. Lord W. Lennox followed, briefly, but decidedly, supporting the bill, and contending that it was a struggle of right against usurpation. Mr. K. Douglas admitted that some reform was necessary, but resisted this bill as being of too sweeping a character. Sir Franco Lopez (the descendant of the celebrated Sir Manasseh Lopez) declared that he should support the bill; however his personal interests might be affected by it, he should cheerfully sacrifice them for the sake of a bill which he deemed so well calculated to sustain the institutions and best interests of the country. He added, he did not consider the bill to be perfect; he thought it defective, in not making special provisions for the return of the Ministers to that house, &c.; but, rather than endanger the success of a bill that had so many excellencies, he should waive particular objections.

Mr. F. Lewis said, though he objected to the destructive parts of the bill, he would not oppose the second reading, as it was impossible to resist reform. Some change of the representation was inevitable, and he should vote for the bill going to a committee, in the hope that there all his objections to it might be in some way removed. Mr. Campbell eulogised the bill as sustaining, not destroying, the Constitution, and the best interests and security of all parties.

Sir R. Peel, at a late hour, spoke at great length, repeating his conviction that the Bill was destructive on account of its uniformity—that the demand for reform resulted more from the events on the Continent, than the people's desires—but that, rather than risk the consequences of further changes of Government, he would agree to "compromise," if a safe plan of Reform was proposed. He spoke as an individual Member, adding, that he would not incur the responsibility of proposing any plan of Reform, because if the question were once opened, he knew not where it might stop. Sir F. Burdett followed, strongly supporting the Bill, and declaring that Sir R. Peel's defence was in favor of that which was indefensible—the rotten boroughs and the interference of Peers. He denied that the claims of the people, still so justly urged, resulted from any events on the Continent; they were only the continuation of what had been constantly and consistently maintained for 50 years. Lord J. Russell having replied, the House (which for more than five hours had been extensively crowded, even in the side galleries) proceeded to a division. The numbers were—for the second reading, 367; against it, 231; majority in its favor, 136. The Bill is to be considered in Committee on Tuesday next.

From the Postscript of the Commercial Advertiser.

FRANCE.

The London Courier of July 6th says—"Wild and senseless as the project of counter revolution in France by the Ex-Royal Family may appear to be, we understand from an authentic source that there are, at this moment, many persons ready to receive them in France, and that the partisans of Henry V. calculate on success, not so much thro' the influence and exertions of that party, as thro' the dissatisfaction which many of the Liberals are said to feel at the want of energy in their present sovereign, and the stagnation of trade in the French capital, by which many thousands are in a state of destitution, favorable to any attempt at revolution in which money may not be wanting."

The London Courier mentions a coinage of five franc pieces, to the value of £50,000 sterling, with "Henry V. Roi de France," on one side, and the fleur de lys on the obverse, and states that proclamations to the French people in the name of Henry V. have been printed in London. We can hardly believe the exiled Bourbons to be so besotted as an enterprise for the recovery of their dominion in France would bespeak them to be.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A Berlin paper of the 28th ult. represents the situation of the Poles as extremely critical, the Russians having crossed the Vistula below Plock, and the corps of Generals Kreutz and Rudiger having effected a junction with the main army.—It is, however, to be observed, that the Warsaw letters of the 23d ult. make no mention of any of these circumstances, and that the Berlin State Gazette of the 30th June is completely silent on the subject.

On the other hand, the Polish accounts from the theatre of war are of a gratifying nature. The insurrection in the Russo Polish provinces is extending with great rapidity. Lithuania and Samogitia will soon be able to establish their independence, and to send Deputies to the National Diet at Warsaw. General Gielgud is at the head of 40,000 men, and is proceeding towards Wilna and the sea coast. In Samogitia, 20,000 insurgents are under arms; and the Commander-in-chief has transmitted to the Government the report of a victory gained by a party of the same gallant people in the province of Volhynia.

Gen. Dembinski, with another auxiliary force, entered Lithuania at Olitta, 50 or 60 miles southwest of Wilna, where he also was joined by a strong body of the insurgents, who had previously beaten a Russian detachment and captured two pieces of cannon and supplies, near Troki, not far from the capital of the province. General Chlapowski, who entered Lithuania near Bialystock before the other corps, after having dispersed two Russian columns—one near Biels, the other near Prouzana—marched northward, crossed the Nieman east of Grodno, and arrived at Lida, on the 5th June, where he was joined by many detachments of the insurgents, and a large body of the nobles of Lithuania.

The Polish Commander-in-Chief removed his head quarters, about the middle of June, from Praga to Siennica, the place which he occupied before he began his series of manœuvres on the Narew; he is said, however, to have been recalled, by an intention shown by the Russians to cross the Narew and Bug near Sierock. But the intentions of neither party are manifest; and the Polish General has been hitherto peculiarly successful in disguising his intended movements.

The Polish Government has announced a loan of sixty millions of florins for raising which they mainly depend on their fellow citizens. The efforts of personal generosity and pecuniary sacrifices, by which the Poles have hitherto supported the expenses of the war, have been at least as remarkable as their military virtues.

Letters from Warsaw state that the Prussians are constructing a bridge for the Russians over the Drewenca, to facilitate their passage over the Vistula. It appears that the grand Polish army is going to attack the Russians on this side of Pultusk. Authentic accounts have been received that General Chlapowski had obtained brilliant successes over the Russians, and that he was proceeding to Lithuania with his corps, which was daily increasing.

The St. Petersburgh papers give the Russian official account of the death of Count Diebitsch. He died of the Cholera—a decided case. Thus are the hundred rumors and slanders upon this subject dissipated.

From the London Courier, July 5.

The following letter has reached us from our correspondent at Warsaw. It is stated in another letter, of which an extract has been shown to us, that the Poles have taken the important fortress of Bobruysck in Lithuania, which served as a Russian depot for arms and ammunition:—

Warsaw, June 23.—The head quarters are at Warsaw. The Russians have been at Plock, but they have again retreated from thence: this morning a quantity of troops went through the Wolski Rogatka.

It was yesterday decided that a levy en masse should be raised in the country, Warsaw excepted, to give the Russian army in the kingdom a mortal blow.

According to letters from Lithuania, General Gielgud has joined the insurgents, and has 70,000 men under his orders; he leaves there 40,000, and returns here with the remainder.

Two regiments of Russian light cavalry have joined Gen. Chlapowski's standard, and have already fought against the Russians.

It is said that the insurgents have driven 6000 Russians into Gallicia, where by force they were obliged to lay down their arms, and that in consequence the Russian Ambassador has left Vienna. This, however, I do not guarantee.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

British Ministry.—The London Correspondent of the New York Courier says, in a letter dated June 14th:—

"The King is still very popular, and yet, with all his popularity, the creation of his eldest son Earl of Munster, and the ennobling his other illegitimate children, to which the Duke of Wellington, when Premier, positively refused to give his consent, has given general dissatisfaction. An enthusiastic preacher, Mr. Neale, has even had the audacity to address a letter to his Majesty, reproaching him with this elevation of his bastard sons to posts of honor, a thing which he says has not been done since the time of Charles II. of profligate memory. The remarks which *you* will see made on this and other points, especially the civil list and pension list, are further indications of the strong spirit of hostility with which the people begin to be infected towards the Court, or in other words, the Monarchy. When the reform bill is passed, torrents of abuse will be heaped upon the powers that be, the Royal Family excepted. The Ministry, it is presumed, will not be able to keep their seats long; it is true, they have all shown respect and attention to the will of the people, but, besides Lords Grey and Brougham, there is scarcely one member of the present Cabinet who possesses the talents necessary to obtain a majority in a reformed House of Commons, when questions will not be carried at dinners and suppers by compacts with Tories and their wives, who for their support receive pensions and places. The foreign policy of the present Cabinet excites general and just indignation; one cause of which is, that the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston, is the disciple and imitator of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

The Book of Armagh.—On Monday great curiosity was evinced by the amateurs and literati of this city, with respect to this truly valuable and unique MS. The MS. is the production of the seventh century, and is written on vellum in the pure Irish character, with Greek capitals intermixed; both sides of the membrane are written upon. It is of the small quarto size, about eight inches high, six inches wide, and about three inches thick. It contains 422 pages, and is altogether perfect, except the first membrane, part of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and a few pages, which have been defaced by attrition. The cover, or case, is not the least singular part of the treasure. It is of thick black leather, having raised ornamental devices, hieroglyphics, and figures of animals upon it. It has also a very antique brass lock and hasp, part of which latter remains. There were originally eight brass staples, which passed through them under the hasp, like our modern portmanteaux. It sold for £390. All were anxious to hear who was the purchaser of this gem of antiquity, but no one knew. Some kind Asmodeus from the house of Cochran & Co., of London, we understand, has borne it off in triumph from its native shore.—*Dublin paper.*

American Claims on France Adjusted.—Our readers will recollect, that under Napoleon's ridiculous Berlin and Milan Decrees, several vessels, the property of subjects of the United States, were seized by the French and burnt, or condemned as prizes, between the years 1806 and 1812. For these outrages the American Government, through Mr. Warden, its Consul General in France, demanded reparation of the French Government, but notwithstanding the energetic perseverance of Mr. Warden, Napoleon protracted the negotiation until his downfall. The application was renewed on the accession of Louis XVIII., and continued to be pressed on the Government of Charles X., and again renewed under that of Louis Phillippe. This long pending negotiation has at length been bro't to a close. The French Government has agreed to pay as an indemnity to the subjects of the United States, for their loss of property above mentioned, 25,000,000 francs, exactly one million sterling.—The original sum claimed was 60,000,000 francs—2,400,000*l.* sterling.

From the United States Telegraph.

Enfield, August 1, 1831.

Sir—I have observed in the Globe, which came to hand by the last mail, the following paragraph in Mr. Blair's letter of the 21st of July to Judge Berrien: "When the statement which I made, predicated upon Col. Johnson's letter, was impeached in your second note, I made the application to the President which you seem to think I ought to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum which he wrote, and which he read to Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and yourself, &c."

I cannot believe that Gen. Jackson has authorised any person to say that he ever read, or made known to me, the paper or memorandum mentioned. If he has, then we are at issue. No paper of the kind was ever read, or made known to me, by Gen. Jackson, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have as yet prepared no narrative of the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself; and, in truth, where is the necessity *now* for me to do so?

The President, in his letter to Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, says, that "*the want of harmony in the Cabinet*," &c. was the cause of our dismissal; or, in other words, *for his reorganisation;* and Judge Berrien and Mr. Ingham, *I know*, have truly interpreted the meaning of this *mystical* expression—*want of harmony.*

I have too much respect for the intelligence of the American people to believe that they will be at any loss to arrive at an accurate conclusion from the facts already placed in their possession.

If, however, it becomes necessary hereafter for me to appear before the public, I trust that I shall unhesitatingly do so.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

To the Editor of the United States Telegraph.

Good Tidings from the Ancient Dominions—A letter from Norfolk, Va. states, that there is a great re-action in the public sentiment in that District. The election for member of Congress and for the Legislature is now going on, in which Jacksonism will be signally prostrated. The venerable Thomas Newton will beat the present Jackson Congressional incumbent, Mr. Loyall, by 400 votes, and the Clay candidate for the Legislature will distance his Jackson opponent in the same ratio. —*Poulson.*

Mr. Calhoun.—A Georgia paper lately announced that Mr. Crawford's "final reply" to Mr. Calhoun might be expected every day, and that it would appear in the Globe.

In noticing the above, the Washington Telegraph expresses the belief that the "final reply" has been *prepared* for the Globe; but it doubts whether that paper will venture on its publication, under "existing circumstances." Of one thing, says the Telegraph, we are sure—"If Mr. Crawford's final reply, as it was prepared for the Globe, does not appear in that print, the rejoinder to it will put the last finish to the character of more than one "distinguished individual."

In allusion to the notice in a southern print, that Mr. Calhoun was expected shortly to publish his sentiments on the subject of Nullification—the Telegraph says:—"We presume that the annunciation of the intended publication of Mr. Crawford's "final reply," will induce Mr. Calhoun to await its appearance, and that he will embody what he may deem proper to say on that subject, in a notice which he may take of Mr. Crawford's "last words."

Since the above was in type we learn from a Southern paper that the Pendleton S. C. Messenger promises in its next number, "Mr. Calhoun's sentiments on the differences between the General and State Governments."—*Balt. Pat.*

From the Baltimore Patriot of August 6.

Recantation.—The United States Gazette of the 3d instant, contains "Letter I," to the Public, from Stephen Simpson, one of the signers of the famous protocol, and notorious a few years ago for his virulent hostility to President Adams. The most remarkable passage of this epistle is the following:—

"His" [Mr. Van Buren's] "insincerity of friendship towards Gen. Jackson, had been made manifest, by the *long interval by which he kept open the avenue of approach* between himself and Mr. Adams; had that great and [permit me to add as an act of justice and atonement,] injured statesman deemed him of sufficient importance, to court, conciliate, or win him over. But Mr. Adams disclaimed to surround himself by *purchasing enemies*, to promote his re-election, by imposing the fetters of great patronage upon the antagonist leaders—choosing to fall as he rose, by the weight of his integrity; and Mr. Van Buren was left to make such contract and bargain with General Jackson, as circumstances might warrant, or Major Eaton suggest."

To suppose that all Mr Adams' former revilers will ever express or even feel penitence for their injustice towards him, would imply, a favorable opinion of human candor, which even a limited experience of the world forbids us to entertain, as one of universal application. But there is no doubt that the time will come, when an immense majority of the American people will estimate the character of that great and good man as one of the brightest ornaments in the history of their country. —*National Journal.*

Interesting to Merchants.—The schooner New York, Capt. Eno, of Oswego, arrived at this port on Thursday, from Oswego, via the Welland canal, with 400 barrels of salt for Messrs. J. & J. Kellogg & Co. The price of transportation from Oswego to Erie is thirty-seven and a half cents per barrel. Thus, there is a saving in the cost of freight by this route of twenty-five cents per barrel.—*Erie Observer.*

Whaling Luck.—The Nantucket Enquirer mentions the following instance of success in the fishery. "Capt. Barnard, of the Courier, obtained 1100 bbls. spermaceti oil in six weeks. Captain Gardner of the Magnet obtained 2800 bbls. in 12 months. Captain B. Whippey, of the Pacific, obtained 1500 barrels in 90 days, and Captain West of the English Charton, obtained 600 bbls. in 19 days; and our marine list of this week records the Perseverance, in of London, as having 2200 bbls. 14 months. But the true test of merit or success or luck, (let each select the word which suits him best,) is not the obtaining the given quantity in a given time, but it lies in the proportion which the whole obtained bears to the length of the voyage. It is of but little profit to the owners of a crew that a *spurt* of good luck, as the sailors term it, should enable a ship to obtain a hundred barrels in a day, if she obtains no more during the voyage protracted to the longest duration that it will bear. We heard a gentleman state the other day that he had obtained five hundred barrels in five days: but unfortunately the luck left them, and they got no more during the voyage, and returned in "no condition." In this, as in other business, the end crowns the work. The voyage is one whole adventure, whose consummation as in other human events which are marked with vicissitude, furnishes the test for judgment.

Col. Crockett's last.—In a stump speech during the late canvass, he thus spoke:—Fellow citizens I am opposed because I am not a literary man.—Look at your President—look at your President! I will spell with him from a b *ab* to *crucifix*, and beat him at that.—*Kentucky Reporter.*

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. Browning, the Rev. ZERA H. COSTON, to Mrs. JANE WALLACE, all of this city.

LAST WEEK

OF

Miss Honeywell's Gallery of Cuttings & Needlework

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

TUESDAY MORNING!!

YET A FEW CHANCES.—The drawing of the Union Canal Lottery will be received by the eastern mail THIS DAY! The undersigned has yet for sale several tickets and shares, which may gain the capital prizes.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

No. 16 Exchange Buildings, next door to Williamson's Exchange.

Where have been sold, within eight days, two prizes of one thousand dollars each, one of five hundred dollars, and two of one hundred dollars each, besides many of less denomination.

August 16.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE PAID!!

NOS. 29, 31, 55, the splendid capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, was presented this day by the fortunate holder and the cash paid by GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No 68 Wood street.

August 16.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

LESSONS ON THINGS; intended to improve children in the Practice of Observation, Reflection, and Description; on the system of Pestalozzi. Edited by John Frost, A. M. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Aug. 16—2 51 Market street.

CLASSICAL FAMILY LIBRARY.—No. 1, Xenophon. Anabasis, translated by Edward Spellman, Esq. No. 2, the Cyropedia, translated by the Hon. Maurice Ashly Cooper. Just published, and for sale by HOGAN & CO.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

August 16.—2t.

CLASSICAL FAMILY LIBRARY, Nos. 1 2—containing a Translation of the Anabasis and Cyropædia of Xenophon, just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Aug. 16—2 51 Market street.

LOCKHART'S LIFE OF BURNS.—The Life of Robert Burns, by J. G. Lockhart, L. L. B. Just received and for sale by

HOGAN & CO.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

August 16.—2t.

Monthly Journal of Geology and Science.

NO. 2 is this day received by the subscribers, who are Agents for the Work—$3 50 per annum. JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Aug. 16—2 51 Market street.

EXCHANGE.—Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States discounted at reduced rates. *Foreign and American Gold purchased.* Notes and drafts collected in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. *Wanted Immediately*—500 *Sovereigns.*

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, 68 Wood street,

August 16.

FARM FOR SALE.—I offer a first rate farm of about 120 acres, for sale. This property is eligibly situated on the river, about three miles above Williamsport, Washington county, Penn'a. To a gentleman wishing to retire from business, this farm offers great inducements, being in a high state of cultivation, with a first rate Dwelling, a Spring House, and other buildings; an Orchard with one hundred grafted trees of the best quality, and abundance of stone coal, lime, &c. The title is indisputable.—Any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and view the property.

THOMAS HESLEP,

Aug 16—3* Near Williamsport.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve*, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER, } *Adm'rs.*
ROBERT BEER, }

August 16, 1831.—wts.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 17TH of AUGUST, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery. Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
34220 Tickets			$136,880

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold; a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to near THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Aug. 16.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 17, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
34220 tickets			$136,880

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Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Aug. 16, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

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10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
34220 tickets			$136,880

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters, $1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Aug. 16, 1831

FOR SALE, a House and Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, now in the occupancy of John Morton. The Lot is 34 feet on Fifth street, and extends backwards 120 feet.

Also, a life lease of a piece of ground, and the buildings thereon, on Fifth, between Wood and Smithfield streets, adjoining property of Lightner & Kingsland, containing about 14 feet on Fifth street, and extending back 60 feet. Apply to the subscriber in Allegheny town, between Mr. Mowry's tannery and Mr. Park's brick house.

ALEX. M'FARLAND.

June 14, 1831.—Ttf

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.

March 11—tf Fourth street.

NOTICE.

P. CONNOLY having taken into partnership in the Dry Goods business, his son, PETER CONNOLY, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of P. CONNOLY & SON. They respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening a handsome assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Goods*, at their stores, No. 71 Market street, south west corner of the Diamond, and on Liberty street, 3 doors from Market street, all of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices.

N. B. All those who know themselves indebted to P. Connoly, either by note or book account, would do well to call and settle up, as it is important that he should *close his old accounts.*

August 9—w4t

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, residing in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, a DARK BROWN HORSE; supposed to be seven years old; about sixteen hands high; both fore hoofs split and riveted with iron; no other marks noticed. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN WALDON.

August 9—3t*.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs---recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831---wly

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
10	1,000		10,000
1	640		640
20	500		10,000
45	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
13395 prizes.	20,825 blanks		$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to near THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Aug. 2

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery---Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
10	1,000		10,000
1	640		640
20	500		10,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34229 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Aug. 2, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

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2	10,000		20,000
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1	640		640
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46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34230 tickets			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters.	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Aug. 2, 1831

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY of Allegheny county.

July 8---te

WE are authorised to state that Mr. JOHN M'DOWEL, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Aug 9

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY.

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

WOOL WAREHOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communnicated.

JAMES MOTT.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17---3mo

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.

May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh. October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 24---te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also. All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT. A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Agt.

Sept. 25---tf *No 26 Wood street, Pitsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturng revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21---tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831---tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*☜

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1830—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher: by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*; and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830---1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices.
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;

And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*,
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15---tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17---tf

AUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.